REGISTERED, No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,836.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,962 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. C. SHARP, on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA Captain J. LAIRD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLIN, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 23th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

To Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 420

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
for to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, May 31, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1855	250	G. Fraser	8th do.
(c) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	16th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson ...	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons and 600 H. P.), Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th May 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY JUNE 5TH.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.
2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.

THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 400.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

P.S.—Arrangements can be made for Families on easy terms.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250 ———	2on or about 5th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 20th May 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 41 :—

By order of the Honorable Beacherdass Ambaidass, Esq., on account and risk of Hajee Salaman Esaa—

L W
B
S L

180-269—26 bales grey shirting, 8¼ lbs.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 bales dark blue twist
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases coloured prints.
4 bales gunnies.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a cottage pianoforte, by Mornington and Weston, and strong-built light brougham, by Collett & Co., iron cooking stove, &c , at No. 41, Marine Lines, Esplanade

On THURSDAY, the 7th June, sale commencin at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 41, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, &c., of the Rev. D. C. Boyd, the same comprises rich cut glass wa e, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, ice-pitcher, curry dishes, cruet, liquor and breakfast frames, waiters, table and chamber candlesticks and handsomely carved and French polished bla kwood furniture, comprising drawing-room dining, camp, pier, writing, washing and dressing-table, lady's writing table, drawing-room, easy, pricdieu, low, arm and without arm chairs, dumb-waiter, sideboard towel-press, conversation reclining and sofa couches, chiffonier, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, glass-door cup-board, teapoys, single single and double ight bustees, iron-bedsteads, baba-cots, a cottage pianoforte by Mornington and Weston, pictures, flower-vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, iron cooking-stove, water tank, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light strong-built brougham by Collett & Co., set of single harness, and gentleman's saddle with bridle.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a strong-built office brougham, a light dog-cart, &c., at Nos. 12 and 13, Strangers' Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, next the 9th June, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, Nos. 12 and 13, Strangers's Lines, the valuable and hand-ome household furniture, of a gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th June, sale commencing at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable English Delhi and Trichinopoly made jewellery and fancy goods, the property of Hajee Soomar Esaaw.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of HUNYADI JANOS,

THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	15 0	17 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative .. quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS ..... per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient ..... Saline ..... quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative ..... pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gascous ..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1 0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1 0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid ..	2 0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0 14
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1 0

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE.
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL
AND
VARIETY TROUPE
IN ANOTHER OF THEIR
FASHIONABLE & UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS.

ETTA,
THE LITTLE WONDER,
IN HER
CHAMPION LANCASHIRE CLOG DANCE.

DAVE CARSON
IN HIS LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
OF
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

THE PALKEEWALLAHS! THE PALKEEWALLAHS!!

GOD BLESS THE EMPRESS—AND EVERY BODY ELSE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS....Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS, Re. 1.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH,
The Company will perform at the Grant Road Theatre,
LOOK OUT FOR THE MONKEY AND THE PIG.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

By the kind permission of
J. H. GRANT ESQUIRE,
Municipal Commissioner.

THE LAST GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
Of the season will take place
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH,
Instead of on Wednesday, the 6th, as previously announced.
FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

WANTED, an European WEAVING MASTER. Must be of Steady Habits. Apply to
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
7, Hummum Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ON and after July 1st, an ALTERATION in the GOODS RATES to and from Carnac Bridge will be made, the particulars of which can be ascertained from all Stations, District Superintendents, and the Undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 5th June 1877. Traffic Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. KING RICHARD, Capt. NELSON, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June 1877. Agents.

TO BE LET, BARRISTER'S CHAMBERS near the High Court. For rent and other particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER GOVINDJEE LALLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring in breath eleven feet six inches or thereabouts, and in length eighty-five feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Lalliedhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Coskanee Meeya Shaik Adum bin Mahomed Esmael, and on or towards the west by the private passage and the house of Mancooverbai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Lalljee Dwarkadass, and are now in the occupation of the said Thucker Govindjee Lalljee and his tenants.

All persons having any claims against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to notify the same to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at his office in Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard thereto.—Dated this 4th day of June 1877.

FRANK CHALK,
Mortgagee's Attorney.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

THE MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE & THIEVES.

22 by 17 by 16	
24 by 18 by 18	
26 by 20 by 20	
28 by 22 by 21	
30 by 24 by 22	
*34 by 28 by 25	

* The last large size Safe fitted with Two Locks.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Sole Appointed Agent for
MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a sweet-toned square PIANO, by Broadwood and Sons, in good order. Apply at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle.

A SECOND-HAND D. B. C. F. Breech-Loader in case, to be sold cheap ; property of a passenger leaving by the next English Mail. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, opposite Post Office, top flat. Apply "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by an English Mercantile Firm, a EUROPEAN YOUTH as an ASSISTANT. Apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, the Second and Third Floor of House No. 13, Hornby Row, very commodious and airy. Apply to FRAMJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, the owner, on the premises.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do.	„ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
FOR
THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
White India-Rubber Coats	13 8		
White India-Rubber Leggings ..	4 8		or 20 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0		
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear ..	15 0		or 22-8 the Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8		
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4 0		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear ..	16 8		or 24-8 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings..	5 8		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps ..	4 0		
INVERNESS CAPES.			
White India-Rubber Capes	20 0		or 27 the Suit.
White India-Rubber Leggings.. ..	4 8		
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25 0		or 33 the Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4 0		

	Rs. a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable ; warranted not to stick	30 0
AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH (Black and Green), extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.	
LADIES' GALOSHES .. per pair.	3 0
GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES „	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with Strong Steal Ribs	3 8 and 4 8
Alpaca do do ...	4 8 and 5 8
Silk, Black, Brown, and Green, Paragon Frames	7 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide .. per yard	6	8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting, 60 inches wide ..... „	6	8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide..... „	4	0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c. ..... „	5	8

Any of the above sold separately.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire Figure, invaluable to Travellers, Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ..... Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its nish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH..... ..... Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs.	90 to	180
„ enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	„	250 to	600
Gold Calendar Watches	„	200	
„ second independent Watches	„	250	
„ repeaters of every description	from	350 to	800
„ Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	„	1,200 to	2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
„ „ Hunting „	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.

A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM „ S. M. gilt frames.
„ „ „ marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY
of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARBOOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 50 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8¼ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
Next the Oriental Bank.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH JUNE 1877.

MARKET closed for the holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LADY LISGAR, 1,206 tons, Captain J. Hughes, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Cochin (May 12th), brought a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (June 1st), with a general cargo, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE SHIP WINGED HUNTER, 1,293 tons, Captain D. A. Tanno, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Cardiff (February 8th), brought a cargo of 1,646 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GLANDINOVIG, 1,080 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Sunderland (January 16th), brought a cargo of 1,547 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE ST. ANDREW, 782 tons, Captain L. McLean, which arrived in harbour, on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (February 7th), brought a cargo of 1,109 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. EGBERT, 1,111 tons, Captain J. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (April 28th), via Malta, Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought the cargo of 2,002½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE DIMPHALIS CASTLE, 720 tons, Captain A. Hilder, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from London (January 19th), brought a cargo of 55 cases test de (Cologne), 9 cases glass, 7 packages bottles, 200 cases brandy, 100 cases claret, 17,690 bars iron, 2 cases candles, 7 cases toys, 1 case pianos, 9 cases plategiass, 40 casks paint, 140 cases window glass, 63 packages provisions, 7 cases confectionery, 23 cases died, 13 packages piecegoods, 29 packages paper, and 148 packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, June 1.
	Marina (s)	Ramsay	Liverpool, April 21.

The ship Lady Lisgar, Hughes, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
31	Maud (s)	Smith	Madras, May 26.
	Tantalion Castle.....	Hay	Algoa Bay, April 14.
	Umvoti	Reeves	Natal, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
31	Scotland (s)	.....	.....
	Hooper (s)	.....	.....
	Paladin (s)	.....	.....
	Vixen (s)	.....	.....
	Gen (s)	.....	.....
	British Commodore.	.....	.....
	Bhotan	.....	.....
	Candar	.....	.....

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Victoria Cross—215 bales cotton, Gordhumdass Runchordass. Helen Scott—900 cwts linseed, Ritchie. Stuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nurseo Khuttow.

Hutton s—5 boxes ins, W. Watson and Co; 89 bales wool, Damodar Heerjee; 81 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoraz and Co.

Guy Mannering s—9 bales hides, Nemchebhoy Ganjee.

City of Baltimore s—3,6 0 cwts. wheat, Sissons, Hobart and Co; 162 bales hemp, Hajee Ayeb Hajee Jacob; 190 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 3331 cwts. wheat, Dyalchund Mulukchund.

Macedonia s—100 cwts. horns, Wassumbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Cartvale, 16 bales hides, Cursondbhoy Hussonbhoy; 12 bales hides Kermally Hajeebhoy 16 bales hides, Molacina Momen, 4 bales hides, Shariff Sal amahamed; 6 bales hides, Varsey-bhoy Vully.

FOR HAVRE.

Golawar—158 cwts. coffee, Alston and Co.

City of Baston—30 bles cotton and 302 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Argyleshire, 250 bales cotton, Gaddumand Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Timor s—252 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass 52 bales cotton, Mooichu ad Khooshall; 96 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, June3rd 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·760
Temperature of the Air.....	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·0
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Weight of aqueous vapour in a cubic foot of air (the whole barometer, 9·3).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	82·2
General Direction of wind ....WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	240

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodgson—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornigon—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb - Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cosley—Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Crosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee& Co
390 Hugh, Browne, Adams—Volkart Brothers.
635 Jolesman, Davies—N. Manockjee & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes—Vinay & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

660 Sarah Scott, Estall—Volkart, Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Holliday—W. Nicol & Co.
998 Peter Denny, Williamson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1198 Cartvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1020 Carnegie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1592 Cyrene, Turnbull—W. Nicol & Co.
1130 Marathan, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
999 Stockbridge, Lang—Soares & Co.
913 Serica, Mathews—The Captain.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Argylshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

343 Forest Grove, Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.
323 M. A. Evans, Philips—The Captain.
1242 South Minister, Mc—The Captain.
1440 Timor (s), Brwn—W. & A. Graham & Co.
312 Union, Palbout.

FOR VENICE.

1135 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 8th June.
1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 22nd June.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

862 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1884 Cathnyl(s), Dundas—P. & O.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

67 Sullamutty, Nacoda.'
676 Estapona (s), Hubback—The Captain.
255 Dominion, Jones—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1568 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir &Co.
1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1227 Annot Lyle, English—H. F. Soares & Co.
1216 Bonnfaglor, Shields—Finlay Muir and & Co.
1636 County of Inverness, Mckenzie—Finlay Muir & Co.
1696 Count of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
481 C ra, Coombs—Viram Ebram.
720 Dunphalis Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Williams—The Captain.
1048 Frank Carvill, Pendersead—M G. Wyllie & Co.
1259 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1119 Gamecock, Hardy—W. Nicol & Co.
1930 Glandinovig, Lewis.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
1133 King Richard, Nelson.
1099 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.
796 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—The Captain.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
1131 Lord Eslington (s), Blair—The Captain.
1358 Mornington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
865 Marina (s), Ramsay.
953 Norfolk, Horn.
1119 Orient (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
885 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.
1234 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1380 Sachem, Crowell—The Captain.
254 Serendib (s), Vanair.
1081 Shiff (s), Harbottle—W. and A. Graham & Co.
782 St. Andrew, McLan.
992 West Stanly (s), Runeiman.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panne—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
68 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arabe, Broughton.
974 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence,)
May Frere, Guthrie.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—(Flagship)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Leslie, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Heuzell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, from leave from Matheran.

JUNE 3.

Keilly, Lieut, Bombay 17th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave.

JUNE 4.

Lawrell, Capt, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, from Rawal Pindee

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Mainsell, Col, Bengal R E, on sick leave, to England.
Maunsell, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on sick leave, to England.
Morris, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

JUNE 3.

Keilly, Lieut, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Surat.

JUNE 4.

Keilly, Lieut, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Rajkot.
Hennell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, from leave, to Poona.
Keays, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 30.)

Mr H F J Kean, Offg Mag and Collr, Chumparun, is appointed to be a Mag and C llr, of the first grade.

Mr T S Armstrong, Mag and Collr of Poorer, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the second grade.

Mr J J Livesay, Offg Mag and Collr Rungpore, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the third grade.

Mr F H McLaughlin, Offg Additional Dist and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade.

Mr McLaughlin will continue to act as Additional Dist and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, June 2.)

Surgn T Magee, Civil Surgn of Damoh, transferred to Narshinghpur, has reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties, and of the Jail of the latter district.

Mr T E Ellison, c s, appointed to officiate as Depty Comsr of Chhindwara, reported his arrival and has assumed charge of the Chhindwara Dist.

Mr J H Fisher, c s, Deputy Comsr, transferred from the Chhindwara to the Jubbulpore Dist, has reported his arrival and assumed charge of the latter district

Dr D P Skipton, Civil Surgn, transferred from Narshinghpur to Damoh, has reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Medical duties at the latter station.

Mr B P Milson, Asst Engr, is granted examination or language leave for three months, and privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr W G Newton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Divi on, to the Buildings and Roads Branch, and posted to the Nagpur Division.

Mr W Younse, Offg President of the High School, Jubbulpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J Fitch, Offg 1st Asst Master, Jubbulpore High School, is confirmed in that appointment.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 31.)

Mr D W Thompson, Inspr of Schools, Mooltan Circle, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J Harvey, Asst Inspr of Schools, Lahore Circle, is appointed to officiate as Inspr of Schools, Mooltan Circle, in the 4th grade (Rs 500, rising to Rs 750).

Capt P L N Cavagnari, c s i, Depy Comsr, from the Kohat to the Peshawar Dist.

Capt T J C Plowden, Offg Depy Comsr, from the Peshawar to the Kohat Dist.

The following appointments and changes are made with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr C Brown, Dist Supdt, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist Supt, 3rd grade.

Mr G A St B Browne, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt, 4th grad.

Mr H H G Rotton, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 3rd grade to officiate as Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Mr H H G Rotton, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Mr C Brown, Dist Supt, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist Supt, 3rd grade.

Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt. 4th grade.

Mr H S Dunsford, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Dist Supdt 1st class, 2nd grade.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicajee ex Pestonjee Hormusjee S—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSES.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow —Fletcher and Smith.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahman Allaruckin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH).

LONG CAUSES.

716-76—Khunderao Morojee—Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy G vs Sha Motichund Purbhoodass—Mr Chalk.

668-76—Jeferson and Payne—Anand Ghashi and others vs Ahmedabah Abdool Rahimon and others—Rimington Hore and Langley.

709-76—Tyebjee and Sayani—Tyabally Essajee and others vs., Henry Gamble—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

718-16—Remington, Hore and Langley—Fitamber Vanarsey vs Panalall Punamchund—Jefferson and Payne.

6-75—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Mathoradass Prasjee vs Thacker Gokuldass Prasjee—Crawford and Bosvey.

702-76—Fletcher and Smith—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

303-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

SHORT CAUSES.

671-76—Flecher and Smith—Rehemoobhoy Hubibhoy vs Premchund Roychund.

318-77—R Morejee—Jeewa Kissove vs Anpoornabai and others.

325-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vellabai and another vs Canee Lilladhur.

333-77—Jefferson and Payne—Lukmidass Khimjee and others vs Dewji Gocu and others.

337-77—J erson and Payne—Hurnath Roopsjee vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally.

358-77—Jeferson and Payne—Goculdass Gopaldass vs Jugrooghur Roognathghur and another.

368-77—In Person—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Withaldass Walla and others.

374-77—Prescot and Winter—The New Colaba Company Ld vs Wisram Wasjee.

377-77—Macfarlane and G—Dayabhoy Dossabhoy vs Motichund Foolchund.

378-77—J C Cama—Venayeck Gunputrao vs Hurgopal Premsookdass.

379-77—J C Cama—Venayeck Gunputrao vs Ludha Sewjee.

389-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry vs D.

381-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Casibai vs Chuggon Nanchund.

385-77—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotum Oodhowjee and others vs Nensey Megbjee.

386-77—Mr Chalk—Mahamdass Luckoomull vs Nensey Megbjee.

387-77—Mr Chalk—Gopaldass Jessonmull vs Nensey Megbjee.

388-77—Mr Chalk—Lohakoomull Telaram vs Nensey Megbjee.

LONG CAUSES.

27-76—Fletcher and Smith—Mahaluxmibai widow vs Jumnaba—Jefferson and Payne.

698-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dimnanth Raghoonath K and another vs Merwanjee Framjee and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Pestonjee K.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Peseot and Winter—Fletcher.

102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeevandass and others vs Byruttondass Begmohundass and, another—Peseot and Winter.

351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolnajee Saheb Abdool and &c. vs Eesha Damoodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

332-75—Crawford and Bovey—Fatmabai alias Fafabai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

575 76—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Molidina vs Fatma Mahomed Hajee Molidina.

689-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonold vs Moola Saheb Syedna &c—Tyabjee and Sayane.

690-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonold vs Hussonbhai bin Syedna &c—Tyabjee and Sayani.

692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Lajjee Ludha vs Meman Mahomed Hajee Ally—Shamrao Pandurang.

279-77—In person—Tribhoowan Jadowjee vs Javer Tejpall and others.

380-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee vs Premchund Roychund.

390-77—Khunderao—M Hurrydass Soonderdass and others vs Harry Lelladhur and another.

391-77—In person—Nathabhai Gypaldass vs Mahomed Hajee Ally.

394-77—In person (a pauper)—Pudmabai vs Ruttonsey Mooljee.

396-77—Muljee and Bomanjee—Pragjee Morarjee and another vs Lalchund and Amerchund and others.

397-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Premjee Papoorchund and others vs Bai Jumnabai and another—Muljee and Bomonjee.

399-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ludha Nathoo and another vs Hamer Vullud Hoossein K and others.

402-77—In person—Jazoolabhoy Hebtoolla and another vs Visram Wajjee and another.

403-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Kessondass Manockram vs Runchordass Kessondass and others.

405-77—J Land Tobin—In person—K A Dallas and others vs Gopalrao—Bhikajee D.

LONG CAUSE.

624-76—Rimington H and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At Gen ral Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bander Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deesan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Mutty, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, c s, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUTHIE—June 2nd, at Mahim, Mrs. Robert Duthie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REILLY—WHITE—June 2nd, at Matheran, by the Rev. W. Maule, D. D., B. L. Reilly, Lieut, B. S. C., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Thomas White, Esq., C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

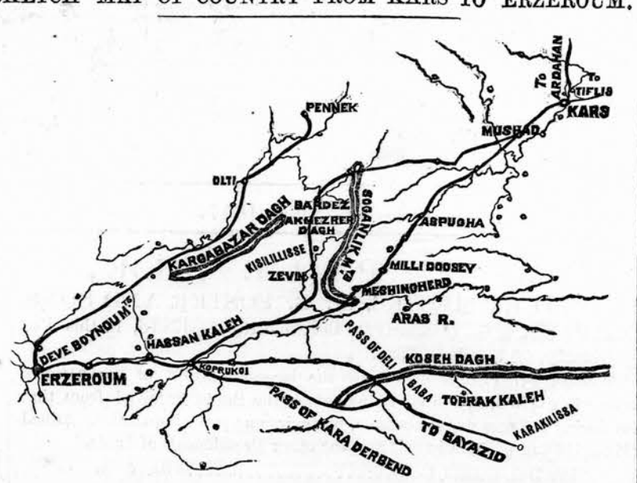
BIRTH.

MITCHELL.—May 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of D. H. Mitchell of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILMER—GORDON—May 28th, at Saharanpur, John Rendal, Capt, B. S. C., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wilmer, 8th Hussars, to Helen Florence, daughter of the late Major Alexander Gordon, Madras Army.

SKETCH MAP OF COUNTRY FROM KARS TO ERZEROUM.



The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1877.

THE military ardour of the hostile armies now facing one another on Turkish soil in Europe and Asia has not hitherto kept pace with the impatient longing of eager lookers-on to witness scenes of blood and slaughter. The time has evidently now come, however, for serious action; and with the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at the head-quarters of the army of the Danube we may expect to hear of the commencement of operations on a grand scale for the conquest of Bulgaria. The rumours of peace which were circulated to amuse the credulity of *quidnuncs* while there was no news forthcoming from the seat of war have produced no impression, for it is quite clear that Russia cannot make herself ridiculous by resuming friendly negotiations with Turkey before she has tried what she can do in a campaign for which such immense preparations have been made, and any programme of the terms of peace she would be disposed to accept after her first victory would be liable to extensive alterations when she had fairly beaten the Turks in one great battle. It is, therefore, certain that the war must go on; and we must not infer from the leisurely way in which apparently the Russians have begun the campaign that the subsequent operations will not be prosecuted with the greatest energy and brought speedily to a decisive issue. Any one who looks at a good map of Roumania and sees by how many streams the flat alluvial plains are intersected will not be surprised at the difficulties the Russians have experienced in marching several hundred thousand men with very powerful trains of field and siege artillery through such a country in an unusually rainy season. The weather has now cleared up, and we shall soon see of what mettle the combatants in Europe are made.

The telegrams of what the Russians are doing in Armenia are more immediately interesting, because their centre and left columns of invasion are making unmistakable progress in the direction of Erzeroum. Our interpretation of the message we publish this morning is that the column from Bayszid has reached Kara Kilissa,—a large village inhabited by Kurds and Armenians, 68½ miles from Bayazid, 63 from Koprikoi, and 83 from Erzeroum, according to the accurate measurements made by Mr. Morier of the stages on this road,—while troops from Ardahan and Kars, leaving the latter fortress secretly invested, have marched forwards to where the road from Kars to Erzeroum crosses the Soghanlik mountains. This range of hills is about midway between Kars and Erzeroum, the whole distance between these places being just 100 miles. The Turkish troops had taken up a position to defend the mountain passes, and Ahmed Muktar Pasha had fixed his head-quarters at Bardez; but, if he has, on the approach of the Russians in his front, shifted his head-quarters to Koprikoi, it is evident that he has taken alarm at the prospect of an irruption of the Bayazid column on his right flank and rear, and has abandoned his strong defensive position on the Soghanlik Dagh and made a retrograde movement to protect his communications with Erzeroum. The Turks must be very weak in Armenia, or they would have been able to employ one force in barring the road from Bayazid to Erzeroum, on which, at Deli Baba, there is, says Mr. Morier, an admirable military position, while keeping another to defend the Soghanlik passes. They seem, however, to be quite overmatched in numbers and outgeneralled; and when they give up without fighting such an excellent position as that they occupied on the Soghanlik mountain range, it is difficult to believe that the end can be far off. Probably, the Turkish general was disquieted by movements of the enemy's troops from Ardahan by the Olti road, as well as by those reported in to-day's telegrams. Since the campaign began he has done everything to encourage an active and enterprising foe by retreating and leaving the strong places on the frontier to be taken or invested, and the Russians can now threaten to attack him by all the roads converging on Erzeroum. We made no comment the other day on the rumour that Ardahan had been recaptured by the Turks, for we suspected it could not be true, and it is now, we see, denied from Constantinople, the Russians on their part, apparently, not having taken the trouble to contradict it. We were right also, it seems, in distrusting the report that the Left Russian column was marching away somewhere in the direction of Diarbekir. No such wild plan of campaign has been dreamt of. The column seems to have merely paused to clear its flank by sending out a force to chastise the Pasha of Van, and it is now steadily pursuing its way to Koprikoi. It seems unlikely that Ahmed Muktar Pasha will attempt to make a stand at this place, where the columns of the enemy could unite and overwhelm him, for defeat in the open field would mean utter ruin; and it may be conjectured therefore that he will soon fall back on the fortified position of Erzeroum—that is to say, if the Russians give him time to make his escape.

SOME time ago *The Field* had a very usefully suggestive article upon "Country Clubs." We have not the copy at hand, but the gist of the article was this—that bachelors, and even married men, could conveniently extend the London Club organisation into the country. Co-operation, in fact, if well managed, and having the *esprit de corps* of a service, a profession, travellers, Anglo-Indians, Colonists, or any distinctive body of men, can be extended to any extent, and, we daresay, it could not be extended to better purpose than in providing the luxuries of English country life for Anglo-Indians on furlough or sick leave—for a class which at present has to live luxuriously in India, but something quite the reverse out of it. Many of our readers have probably experienced the grievous vexation and expense of house-hunting at home. And, in the end, what does the pursuit come to? A constant battle with landlords who strive to get all they can out of the Anglo-Indian's ignorance of their ways; a never-ending struggle after the enjoyment of a holiday, which enjoyment never comes, so hard is it to balance furlough pay against shooting, fishing, yachting, or even the simple pleasures of the table at home. A moor, a boat, a river, or even a bog, is often beyond the modest means of an officer, civil or military, on furlough, and many of us have to take our holiday pleasure sadly in the dens of "economical localities" in the three kingdoms, and in watching the rain running down the parlour window panes of some semi-detached residence, while the wives of our bosoms are being harassed to find food and cookery in the kitchen.

Now, our idea is that a co-operative society of Anglo-Indians could find the capital by annual subscription, and by the expenditure of occupants on furlough, to take an estate in England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, into the society's own hands, to be rented at the first, but to be purchased, perhaps, eventually if the scheme proved successful. There are such estates to be had, for we have ourselves come across them at times in the three kingdoms. Notably, we recollect one in North Wales which would have suited such an association admirably. On the estate we allude to, the proprietor had erected a handsome and commodious sea-side hotel, replete with every comfort, and at vast expense; but his speculation did not, as is often the case in these adventures, pay, and, when we saw it, the building was shut up after one or two successful summer seasons, and the owner of hotel and lands was offering both to any one who would purchase them together for a mere song. There was magnificent sea and river fishing in the locality, many thousand acres of mountain which only wanted systematic preservation to hold a good head of game, and there was yachting galore for those who, by clubbing together, could have reduced yachting expenses to a minimum. There was also a large farm and garden attached to the hotel, and the only reason we ever could discover why this speculation did not pay was this—that it could not keep full except during those few summer months when tourists are abroad. An Anglo-Indian Co-operative Country Club could have filled it all the year round, and the members could have enjoyed themselves immensely on incomes that would have gone ten times as far there as in those hole-and-corner retreats whither individual members of our community betake themselves for recreation and economy when on furlough.

The first point in an enterprise of this sort to be considered is the capital. Now, if a certain number of members resident abroad—that is to say in India—were to subscribe £5 per annum, there would soon be a good sum in hand for contingent expenses. The members at home using the club might pay double, and they would find their profit in paying even as much as £10 a year for such benefits as they could only gain from association. A committee of management is the second consideration, and a very important one; but when we bear in mind that many of the members would be military men, accustomed to act as mess secretaries, secretaries of clubs, and what not, there could not be much difficulty about organising a standing management of affairs. There would not be much more trouble in the matter than there is in starting a service club of any kind in London, while the profit to members would be greater, for they would obtain house room, butcher's meat, bread, milk, and, in short, all the necessaries of life at a lesser price than through the intervention of the middleman, be he landlord or tradesman. A third point is qualification for membership. An association of this sort must depend for its success very much on its respectability, and we would open it only to members of the Indian Civil and Military Services *on full pay*, and to all members of the Byculla, Madras, and Bombay, Bengal clubs, their wives and families.

We can fancy some crusty old bachelor making a wry face at the notion of "families," but special provision could be made for the "squallers." For instance, on the estate we have alluded to above, there is a pretty little Welsh sea-side village and several £50 a year cottages which would admirably suit married subscribers blessed with the conventional "quiver full." Any number of these could be taken into the club management, their rents reduced accordingly, and their tenants could have all the benefits of the principal establishment in the way of recreations, supplies, and tariff. And it would be an immense convenience to any man with a family returning to Europe for two years or so of furlough, to know that his home was ready waiting for him "aired and all," and that the anxiety had gone for him of hunting all over the country for a house, and of spending much money in travelling expenses during the search. Our impression is, that such a co-operative club as we advocate could be best established in Wales, Ireland, or Scotland; and this because large rights of shooting and fishing are only to be obtained at a moderate rent in those countries. There was an estate some years ago for sale or rental in the neighbourhood of beautiful Kenmare, Kerry, Ireland, at a very low figure. It would have found good rough shooting for twenty guns, angling for double that number of rods, any quantity of sea-fishing, and there was a nobleman's mansion on it that could have comfortably accommodated a whole club. We only speak of these places as showing what suitable estates are often to be found at a very low rental, for our suggested purpose, in the market. We by no means advocate the occupancy of any particular one. The only thing to be considered of primary importance in the selection of a site for a country club is to find occupation and amusement for its members, and to ensure this there should be rivers, the sea, moors, or mountain, and plenty of picturesque scenery. We are only throwing out an idea, but may return to it again; meanwhile we shall be glad to hear what correspondents may have to say on the subject.

DEATH OF MR. H. F. PURCELL.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. H. F. Purcell, B. A., barrister-at-law, at his bungalow, Breach Candy, yesterday afternoon. He had been spending at Carwar the High Court vacation which expires to-day, and returned to Bombay on Thursday last with a touch of jungle fever, from which he had been ailing. In the absence of Mrs. Purcell, who went home some months ago, he had been residing in the same bungalow with Mr. H. Cleveland. This gentleman is away at Matheran, so that, when Mr. Purcell's illness took a suddenly serious turn about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was no one but the servants to attend to him. The butler sent other servants in all directions for medical aid, but none could be obtained for an hour after that time, and before that Mr. Purcell breathed his last. At 4 p. m., as an attorney's clerk went to the bungalow to deliver a brief to Mr. Purcell, he found he had died only half an hour previously. It was a sudden death; and we have no doubt that its suddenness, as well as the high and useful character of the life that has closed, will cause a feeling of general sorrow in the community. Mr. Purcell's talents as a member of the local Bar had made his name familiar to the public. He particularly distinguished himself as junior counsel for Malhar Rao in the celebrated Baroda trial, and later on in the long and tedious civil suit connected with the Towers of Silence. He was called to the Bar in 1866, Hilary Term, and arrived in Bombay in May 1874. He went home in October 1875, returning here in January or February 1876. A few months ago he went home a second time with Mrs. Purcell, but returned to Bombay alone, leaving Mrs. Purcell in England. We may mention also that Mr. Purcell was one of the junior counsel in the celebrated Tichborne case, and that he first made a reputation by the care with which he collected evidence in Australia.

THE MORTALITY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks you have made about the mortality of Bombay have reference to the "weekly mortality." When I said the death-rate was 80 per thousand of the general population, I did not say that was the weekly mortality. If you will look over the daily death registrations of the last two months you will see what I mean.—Yours, &c.

Byculla, June 4. THOMAS BLANEY.

*** We presume it does not affect the average mortality whether our statements were based on the weekly or any other statement.—ED. *B. G.*

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure the people of Bombay ought to be grateful for your re-assuring leader regarding the health of this city, which appears in to-day's *Gazette*. It is no doubt necessary to be vigilant, but much harm is often done by the exaggerated statements of ardent sanitarians. The way in which clear cases of "oysters" or of 'prawns" are occasionally magnified into cases of cholera is no doubt imposing, but it is as mischievous as it is untrue. You have very clearly shown that "the present high death-rate is more nominal than real", and though the death returns for the last two months show a mortality from remittent fever unusually high for the season of the year, still it is consolatory to know that the increased mortality has been to a great extent dependent upon "fevers which are non-infectious." If this be settled—and the bills of mortality support the statement—I have a question to ask—Is it true that certain wise medical men, on or about the 1st of April last, finding their treatment of fever cases by quinine administered in ordinary doses to be unsuccessful, suddenly arrived at the concl

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

STRANGE POLICY OF THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

The Amir has ordered all Afghans in the British service either to leave that service or to remove their families out of his country. Traders from British territories are not allowed to enter Cabul, and all intercourse with Peshawur is strictly prohibited. All the Amir's counsellors are anxious to bring about a reconciliation with the British Government, and are urging upon him the good policy of a close alliance with us against the Russians. The Amir says he will judge of our intentions by our conduct in relation to Khelat.

Reports about Yakoob Khan are contradictory; one version is, that he has been released unconditionally, another that he has escaped by stratagem and conspiracy to raise Afghanistan against the Amir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR FOR PLOYESTI.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexander (Heir-Apparent), and the Grand Duke Sergius, has started from St. Petersburg for the head-quarters of the Russian Army of the Danube at Ployesti.

THE ALLEGED RE-CAPTURE OF ARDAHAN.

A telegram has been received from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the re-capture of Ardahan by the Turks is erroneous.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russians have completely invested Kars, and that their troops have reached Kirziliklis (Kara Kilissa ?) and Soghanli, and are converging on Erzeroum.

The Turkish head-quarters have been transferred to Koprikoi.

The position of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha and his force is considered critical.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Advices from the Hague state that Her Majesty the Queen of Holland died yesterday.

THE RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA.

Advices from the seat of war on the Danube state that great difficulty is being experienced in forwarding supplies to the Russian Army, the roads in Roumania being swampy and the railways in bad condition.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, JUNE 4.

Peace has been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

The President of the Paris Municipal Council has been arrested for making a speech in which he attacked Marshal MacMahon.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, June 2, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1/8⅝
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10.
Chartered do do.	£19.
Do. Mercantile do do.	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£30.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109⅝.
Bar Silver	53⅜.
Departure—Cheops.	

LINE REPORT.—JUNE 4.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

THE MONSOON.

WE regret to learn that telegrams have been received in Bombay from Madras, announcing the unwelcome news that the monsoon has not arrived yet on the Western coast. The present time must be one of deep anxiety to all officers entrusted with the administration of the famine, for one hardly dares to think what would be the result of the failure of another monsoon.

YESTERDAY forenoon, His Excellency the Governor visited the European General Hospital.

WE believe that the Government of Bombay has decided not to introduce a Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay until Municipal funds are available to aid in carrying out a portion, at all events, of the work of the Act.

WE are glad to say that the mortality of Bombay is decreasing, owing, it is believed, to the migration of a large number of people. Up till yesterday, and from Tuesday last, only 616 deaths were registered; in the week previous 858 deaths were registered. The deaths are still owing greatly to exposure and poverty, and still taking place principally among strangers.

THE salary which Captain Evelyn Baring, R.A., is to draw from the Khedive whilst employed in Egypt is to be £3,000, and there has been no limitation put upon the term the Captain is to hold the appointment.

YESTERDAY we received no Madras papers, owing, we suppose, to an accident on the Madras Railway line. The Raichore mail train, which was due at Boree Bunder station at 10-45 a. m., did not come in until 4 p. m. The passengers from Poona, Khandalla, and Narell were in consequence several hours at the respective stations.

ON the 30th April the Peshawar Mountain Battery paraded on the hills near Quetta, the Khan's Naibs, Brahoee Sardars, and other leading men being present. Much astonishment was expressed at the excellent practice of the battery, and considerably more at the bursting of the shells at a distance of 1,600 yards away on the slopes of the highest hills.

NEWS from Khelat up to the 30th April reports the general progress of affairs in that country as satisfactory. Supplies of all kinds are cheap and abundant. The harvest is everywhere plenteous and is being gathered in, although an unusually heavy rainfall in one or two districts has flooded the fields and caused apprehensions for the safety of the crops. It is satisfactory to note that trade through the Bolan Pass is increasing. Long caravans of camels and donkeys heavily laden with preserved fruits, &c., daily pass through, and it is reported that between the 4th and 17th April, thirty-two of these caravans, carrying cargo amounting in value to Rs. 36,900, passed through the Bolan from Kandahar and Shikarpur in Sindh. The total value of the caravans from the 1st January to the 17th April is estimated at over five lakhs of rupees, the customs dues and escort fees levied on them amounting to Rs. 17,000.

EVERY one will be very glad to hear, says the *Englishman*, that the important subject of copyright has of late attracted the serious attention of the Government of India. It appears that the Bombay Government has at times found considerable difficulty in protecting its official publications from unauthorised translations, pirated and consequently mutilated. London publishers have discovered that valuable works, published at great cost in England, have been coolly appropriated and translated into Indian vernaculars, there ensuing therefrom not only the immediate loss of the original publisher's and author's property, but also a further risk of loss of copyright. For the retranslation into English might be effected from these pirated translations, without any compensation to the rightful owners. Photographs, such as those of the late Mr. Anstey, and of other well-known and popular persons, which ought in fairness to yield a considerable profit to their owners, have been depreciated in value to almost nothing by unauthorised copies being produced at a nominal cost. We believe that prompt measures will be taken to check all this manifest dishonesty. It is said that some practical difficulties in the way of actually enforcing the law will possibly prohibit the extension of the Copyright Act to the extreme measure that has been introduced with success into Australia, of giving a long copyright in telegrams; but lectures, engravings, photographs, and artistic designs will probably be effectually protected, whilst the dishonest abuse of the power of translation and adaptation will, doubtless, be rigorously put down. Authors and publishers of all classes and creeds throughout the country will gladly welcome this righteous legislation, and we trust that it will soon become a *fait accompli*. Translations of standard English, French, and German works must long continue to form an important branch of Indian literature; but these translations will be produced quite as soon, quite as cheaply, and far more accurately for being bought, instead of stolen.

WHATEVER appearance Mary Donnelly, says the *Indian Daily News*, may have presented to observers on the occasion of her recent trial, her baptismal certificate removes all doubt about the fact of her being only 17 years of age. It is desirable to place this fact clearly before the public, since the unhappy girl is entitled to every consideration in her favour which may be suggested by the fact of her extreme youth. This point, however, will probably come in for a fair share of attention in the fresh proceedings which have been taken in the case; and it is due to the public, no less than to the accused, that some distinct explanation should remain recorded in those proceedings, of the manner in which, and the reasons, if any, for which a statment of the defendant's age, so much at variance with the baptismal certificate, came to be recorded. Unless the certificate itself is challenged, the failure to produce it at the original trial is scarcely a matter of much moment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows regarding one of the Bombay nuisances of the day:—We announced, some months ago, that the Police Commissioner of Bombay had under consideration certain proposals for supplying this city with decent hack conveyances. Whatever the result of Sir Frank Souter's deliberations may have been, we yet remain, in this respect, to a great extent, at the mercy of the shigram and buggywallas, and are positively obliged to hire their wretched vehicles at a most unreasonably high rate. For instance, the day's hire of a buggy is laid down at four rupees, consequently one would expect to be driven from the Byculla Club to the Fort and back—a drive which should occupy little more than an hour—for one rupee, including half an hour's detention; and from Malabar or Cumballa Hill to the Fort and back, for at most one-third of a day's fare. Instead of this being the case, however, you are obliged to pay, at least, one rupee twelve annas for the former trip and from two to three rupees for the latter, unless you are prepared to enter into unseemly and irritating discussion with the driver. Surely this state of matters has existed too long, and the day has now come when we have a right to expect a better. It is difficult to understand how Bombay, so far ahead of all Eastern cities in every other respect, should be so far behind in this. Not only are the miserable buggies and shigrams we have hitherto had to put up with of this most untidy, inconvenient, and uncomfortable description, but also exceedingly expensive, as to rate of hire. In Poona, in Kurrachee, and, we believe, throughout the sister Presidencies, fairly respectable broughams are obtainable at a rate certainly not higher than that of our buggies; and this, we venture to assert, ought not to be the case, considering that, like every other enterprise, the earnings of hack conveyances should be regulated by supply and demand. Now, judging from the number of buggies which converge from various points, in numerous places in this city, on any respectably dressed European pedestrian, it would appear that there is at least no lack of supply. Yet the driver who, with the most abject solicitude, importunes you for employment, will decline with indignation any fare that is not vastly in excess of the published rate of hire. It is true that he will readily produce his book of authorized rates, and generally does so unasked when his demands are demurred to; but he is well aware that but few of his customers know the different localities therein mentioned, and the distances between the given points, sufficiently well to check his greediness; indeed most people have neither the time to investigate his assertions nor the will to haggle with him. Experience has evidently taught the buggywallah to rely with confidence on these considerations, and he is thus practically master of the situation; and every one must admit, who gives the matter the slightest thought—and who in this city has not been, from personal experience, painfully impressed with the necessity for obviating the evil we complain of?—that most decided measures are loudly called for to bring about an improvement. We heartily trust that, prominent notice being now given to the question of defective public conveyance, the support of the proper authorities will be extended to Sir F. Souter, in his endeavour to accomplish the desired improvement. Our new Governor, Sir Richard Temple, who, we understand, has an eye for the beautiful, both in nature and in art, cannot but be shocked on seeing, as he must often do on his equestrian rambles of an afternoon, so many of his faithful liege being driven along a bay of Italian picturesqueness in vehicles which harmonise only in the uniformity of their ugliness; and we sincerely trust that His Excellency, with characteristic energy, will do something to increase the comfort of the vast number of his fellow countrymen in this city, who are not so happy on pigskin as himself, by lending his influence in favour of the amelioration, that it is the object of these remarks to promote."

THE recent cases of Captain Harcourt, of the Punjab Commission, and Mr. Pellew, of Howrah notoriety, walking off the Judicial bench and swearing themselves and recording their own evidence, recalls to mind the eccentricities of a judge in the N. W. provinces of a not very remote period. He had the terrible words, "Oh God, thou scest me," painted on a board which was hung on the wall facing his desk. If he happened to be a few minutes late in his arrival at office he would send for his clerk and order him to record a fine on him (the judge), and to forward a report of the fact to the Sudder Adawlat. Strange to say, these and various other traits of character did not meet with the approval of his superiors; they were also more than once resented by his subordinates, and he was persuaded to retire from the service.

A PROBABLE outcome of the Fuller case, as approved by Lord Salisbury, is suggested by a correspondent as likely to arise:—"The various points have been once more examined by the Press, and I don't want to add to the literature of the subject; but one pertinent question occurs to me as a poser. Mr. Leeds is to be reinstated, or whatever it may be, and will once more exercise full powers as a magistrate. Now, suppose a case on all fours with the Fuller case were again to happen—no great improbability—and were to come up before him; what would he do? Go directly against what he knows to be right; violate the law he is bound to administer; mix up a civil question with a criminal; and fine the accused as that Deputy Commissioner fined the German the other day—or do his duty, inflict a penalty for the offence intended, and—be again degraded? Truly a curious dilemma. I suppose the Deputy Commissioner could excuse *his* strange rendering of the law by pleading that he doesn't understand it; but Mr. Leeds could not do that. He has shown clearly that he does understand the law; and in future he must choose between administering it properly to his personal disadvantage, or violating it with the approbation of Lords Salisbury and Lytton. It seems to me this is scarcely a fair position to put a man in."

THE *Madras Times*:—"With regard to Missionary effort in heathen lands, how many times do we hear the cuckoo cry about looking after the white heathen at home, and of telescopic *vs.* microscopic Christianity! The fact is,—and it has been so from the beginning, when a poor and obscure sect of Christians, previously supporting their own ministers and communions, sent the first missionaries to India,—it is precisely those people who have laboured hardest and have given most largely for the conversion of the white heathen who are anxious for the conversion of the less fair pagans. We have no he-itation in saying, that if the subscription lists of Missionary Societies were examined it would be found that at least ninety or ninety five per cent of the subscriptions given in England represented the highest and most sacred form of benevolence—viz, that which is given from the purest of motives and at the sacrifice of some comfort or necessity. The people who are kindest in their own family circles or business concerns are those who are most solicitous for the comfort and welfare of such as have no absolute claim upon them, whether these be human beings or dumb animals. Such men and women first do their duty, whatever it be, and then go on to do other things. Out of nothing nothing comes. Men whose hearts are as hard as the nether millstone, whose natures are intensely selfish, can no more be expected to take part in acts of benevolence than the leopard can change its spots or the tiger get rid of its claws. By the way, Indians might bear in mind that it is the missionaries they are indebted to for the beginning of the vernacular press."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Mr. Alexander Grant, M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, whose promotion to Director of the Western system was notified in the last Government *Gazette*, is to be congratulated on the appreciation of his services which thus finds its expression. During his connection with the railway, whose immediate charge he vacates to Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., Mr. Grant has been singularly fortunate in bringing to a successful termination some of the greatest engineering works in this country—one of them among the largest in the world. His character as an able administrative officer and skilful engineer, places him in the front rank of that army of pioneers who have in this country so ably seconded the army of the sword in the great work of civilization. To the staff with whom he has been associated, he has always proved himself a just and considerate friend, and not a few officers now holding high and important positions in the railway world of India learned with him on the Punjab Northern their first lessons of the science of management of mind and matter, and to associate courteous consideration to their subordinates with the laborious duties of their profession. As a servant of the Government, in a subordinate capacity, he has been, while ever faithful to his trust, not silent in remonstrance against the errors of that school, which, by endeavouring to effect the break of gauge at Lahore and Mooltan, were practically crippling the finest double line of defences we possess to our North-West frontier. Happily these remonstrances were successful, and we still have the prospect of an unbroken route from Allahabad to Peshawur and Kurrachee. The use of the bridges of the Northern line for road traffic is, however, we fear, lost to us for ever. The Government is, we consider, to be congratulated on its selection of men of Mr. Grant's stamp for the high position it now confers upon him."

A SKETCH of religious life at Mussoorie is given in a letter from that station:—"The Convent School at Mussoorie has recently been complimented in one of the up-country papers on the extreme good looks of its pupils, who have been called *par excellence*, the prettiest girls in the station. Perhaps good treatment, a contented mind, and the fact of wearing good clothes, which the nuns always insist upon, may of themselves go a great way towards giving an appearance of good looks, specially when combined with youth, as in the present case. And of one thing there is no manner of doubt—namely, that the Mussoorie nuns *do* treat their pupils well. The Convent School here has a great name—one which has been thoroughly well earned. In proof, too, that the efforts of the Lady Superior, Mother St. Augustine, are fully appreciated, it may be mentioned that there are nearly 150 young ladies in the school, a great many of whom are evidently from families numbered amongst the 'upper ten.' This is a large number of pupils, and greatly exceeds that of any other school in the station. Last year, too, the nuns had 120 girls, which was much in advance of any other school here. The people of Mussoorie certainly ought to be very religious, if we are to judge of them by the number of churches in the station. There are no less than five Protestant churches (including Landour) and three Catholic ones. Consequently the amount of bell-ringing which goes on during the Sunday is something prodigious; yet the Mussoorites do not seem to be a whit more righteous than their neighbours, and seem quite to justify the proverb, 'the nearer the church the further from God.'"

THE *Madras Times*:—"It is impossible to believe that the shrewd and fairly educated writers on the Native Press really think that the expulsion of the English from India could yet for a very long time be followed by a Native Government containing any of the elements of consistency or strength. India is too much broken up into factions and castes for that. We count ourselves amongst the most sincere friends of Indians, and believe that they are—slowly perhaps, but surely—being fitted for governing powers: not the least friendly act, however, is to dispel false assumptions. Neither has any one Prince an army formidable enough to overawe another's. The total expulsion of the English from India,—could it ever be accomplished,—would be the signal for anarchy and confusion all over Hindustan, in the midst of which the British reinforcements from home would have little to do but to cut up their enemies one after the other. However, it is the fashion with the mischievous to speak of the Indian mob as an element of considerable danger, as almost a new Asiatic Power, like the Turks of the Chinese; and it is truly marvellous that, while airing their theories of Mussulman and Hindoo armies in Hindustan, they cannot remember that those armies have no existence. Scindiah has a kind of an army, indeed, and so has the Nizam, but the one would not join the other in a row, and the would melt like snow before 10,000 English troops arrayed against it, but there is not any ground whatever for supposing that such a conflict could ever ensue. For neither Scindiah nor the Nizam has any personal interest in revolt. Neither could gain anything from it, for the people of Hindustan *generally* would accept neither as a ruler. They are not fools, nor are their Ministers or people fools that they should risk everything they have for the chance of absolutely—nothing. As to the rise of the Mahomedans of India for a sentiment, so gravely spoken of in England and even India, is it forgotten that these Mussulmans have no arms, no organisation, no leader, no cohesion, and that the whole of them, with the exception of the few sepoys in our armies and those of the native princes, are mere engaged in peaceful avocations and pursuits, as commerce and agriculture, and with as little stomach for war or warfare as any Quaker of our own land? In truth, it is lamentable what illusions serve to stay the public appetite for 'sensation' in these latter days. India is safe enough as she stands; what may happen if Russia ever confronts us here is another question altogether."

CERTAIN grievances of the Persian Government against Turkey have, we believe, been voluntarily redressed by the Sublime Porte. Of these not the least was the residence of the Shah's brother at Baghdad, under Turkish protection. The Porte is believed to have recently used its best endeavours to persuade him to reside for the future at or near Constantinople. The Turkish Government is also said to have issued a Commission to enquire into the alleged illtreatment of Persian subjects at Medina. Persia, it is said, also complains of the unwillingness of the Porte to enter upon a frank discussion of the Turko-Persian boundary question. It remains to be seen whether Turkish concessions on these disputed points will materially affect the attitude of the Shah in the present war.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the following story:—"It is curious how tickets for very desirable entertainments sometimes go a-begging. The other night I was dining at the house of a lady, once a very important member of your Allahabad society, when she told us a singular instance of this. That very afternoon she had been travelling by the underground railway from Charing Cross to the Gloucester Road station in the same carriage with, and sitting exactly opposite to, a pleasant-looking lady. She was indeed *so* pleasant-looking, that after passing several stations in British silence, my lady friend, having the Anglo-Indian *sans-gêne*, was moved to address her with some remark (of course) on the weather. The other responded amicably, but the topic was soon exhausted. Then, without further preamble or introduction, the other lady burst out:—'Would two tickets for the opera to-night be of any use to you? they are of none to me.' Here she opened her bag, and produced the tickets. There they were sure enough—two tickets for the 'stalls' at Her Majesty's Theatre. The lady went on to say that she was going to the Ladies' Gallery at the House of Commons to hear Gladstone speak on his *Resolutions*. 'Not that I care much for the Ladies' Gallery,' she went on to say, 'but my husband would never forgive me if I did not go to-night.' It appeared that she had just been to call on some friends, intending to offer them the stalls, but had failed to find them at home, and had consequently brought the tickets away with her; and now, in despair of otherwise utilising them, had offered them in this point-blank manner to a perfect stranger in a railway carriage. Our hostess said that if it had been on any other day than that on which she expected the pleasure of receiving us, she should certainly not have been a bit too proud to profit by the offer."

ONE of the phoongies living in Rangoon, on perceiving at a late fire its approach to his dwelling, began to remove his goods and chattels. Either finding that he would not be in time to remove them, or thinking that his exertions were *infra dig.* and opposed to his vow of poverty, he ceased to try to save his goods, and proceeded to walk round his kyoung carrying a pot of water with which he sprinkled the ground and the walls of the kyoung. Strange to say, although the flames actually at one time surrounded the monastery and were in one place hardly ten feet from it, the kyoung, a wooden building, escaped destruction. No doubt its preservation was owing to a change in the wind which drove the fire from the kyoung, but many of the Burmese firmly believed that the building was saved through the sanctity of the phoongyee. They believe that the kyoung was saved on account of the great stock of merit accumulated by the phoongyee in the present as well as in a past existence.

BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF THE TRAMWAY LINE.—We hear that the Directors of the Bombay Tramway Company have sanctioned and sent out directions for the extension of the line to Girgaum.

RETURNED TO BOMBAY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice West, Messrs. Gill, Farran, Lang, Fox, and Latham, barristers-at-law, and other gentlemen returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon from Matheran.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A correspondent says—"I have come to the conclusion that had there been no Spelling Bee, the concert would have gone off with greater *eclat*. The singing of Miss May was exquisite, and Madame Tasca proved herself a finished player on the piano. I sincerely hope that they will meet with warm reception wherever they go."

THE ENTERTAINMENT SEAMEN.—Frank Lawson, of the British ship Lalla John Norn, of the County of Inverness, Daniel Lynch, of the ship City of Baltimore, and Apodry Victor, of the ship Cartvale, were each yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships, of which they were articled seamen.

DR. AUGHORNATH CHATTERJI, who returned from Germany the other day, has left Bombay for Hyderabad to take up his appointment there in the Nizam's service. He has been charged to open a laboratory in connection with the Hyderabad College. The Doctor has been very much struck with the lively interest evinced by the Nizam's Government in the cause of scientific and practical education; they are disposed to spare neither money nor encouragement for the successful introduction of sound scientific education.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frank Lawson, of the British ship Lalla John Norn, of the County of Inverness, Daniel Lynch, of the ship City of Baltimore, and Apodry Victor, of the ship Cartvale, were each yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships, of which they were articled seamen.

THE FRACAS IN A TRAMWAY CAR.—The row, which we alluded to in our issue of yesterday, which took place between a number of Parsees on the one side and certain Europeans and Eurasians on the other, is likely to end in a compromise. We hear that the Parsee gentleman, belonging to the Water Works, who felt himself so much aggrieved, has made himself agreeable to some such arrangement, provided he can get his brethren to think with him in the matter. In case the Parsees institute a prosecution, it is the intention, we are informed, of the Tramway Company to proceed against the Parsees for originating a disturbance in the car. It would be well, we think, if a settlement could be come to.

THEFT IN THE BOMBAY BANK.—On Saturday, the 26th ultimo, a sepoy, belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company, was sent to this Bank to obtain small change to the amount of Rs. 300. He placed coppers, amounting to Rs. 50, by his side, and while he was engaged in counting out the remainder, the bag was stolen. A diligent search was made, but without success, and information was given to the Police. At the request of Mr. Schenck, manager to the Tramway Company, Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, sent a detective to the Bank, and on Friday last a native was caught making away with a bag containing Rs. 900 and odd. He was immediately taken into custody. It is surprising that in a Bank, where there are always so many people present, such acts of theft should be committed in open daylight.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The Report of the Fund for the year 1876-77, read at the annual general meeting of the subscribers held yesterday evening, shows that the amount in deposit in Her Majesty's Treasury has increased from Rs. 3,36,046-10-2 to Rs. 3,80,370-5-8. The increase of Rs. 44,323-11-6 is made up by deposits of Rs. 23,691-5-9 and by interest Rs. 20,632-5-9. There has been an accession of 39 new members. The number of subscribers on the 31st March 1877 stood at 300. The number of widows receiving pension has increased from 35 to 40. The amount disbursed monthly on account of pension aggregates Rs. 945-9-0. The average monthly receipts in the widows' branch on account of interest on capital and subscriptions were Rs. 4,546-10-0, and the average monthly payments on account of pension and cost of management, &c, Rs. 1,072-9-6, leaving an average surplus of Rs. 3,473-13-6. The number of subscribers to the Life Assurance Branch is 24. The total amount of the policies in force on the 31st March 1877 was Rs. 64,300, while the amount standing to the credit of the branch was Rs. 37,102-9-4.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the case of Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha *vs.* C. Bounevialle, was called on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Frank Chalk, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Bowey) appeared for the defence. It appears Messrs. Dinshaw P. Batha and Co., wine merchants, having their place of business at Apollo Street, Fort, in which firm the prosecutor is a partner, a few days ago received a consignment of 200 cases of brandy from their agents in Bordeaux. In one of the cases of brandy, there was found a bottle with a new brand upon it but no name. Believing it to be a new brand in Bombay, the firm was desirous of ascertaining its market value; consequently they instructed their broker to get the required information. The broker soon after returned stating that the bottle had been detained by Mr. C. Bounevialle, of Messrs C. Bounevialle and Co., wine merchants. Shortly after a correspondence respecting this bottle of brandy, took place between the two firms through their respective solicitors. Either the would melt like snow before 10,000 English troops arrayed against it, but there is not any ground whatever for supposing that such a conflict could ever ensue. For neither Scindiah nor the Nizam has any personal interest in revolt. Neither could gain anything from it, for the people of Hindustan *generally* would accept neither as a ruler. They are not fools, nor are their Ministers or people fools that they should risk everything they have for the chance of absolutely—nothing. As to the rise of the Mahomedans of India for a sentiment, so gravely spoken of in England and even India, is it forgotten that these Mussulmans have no arms, no organisation, no leader, no cohesion, and that the whole of them, with the exception of the few sepoys in our armies and those of the native princes, are mere engaged in peaceful avocations and pursuits, as commerce and agriculture, and with as little stomach for war or warfare as any Quaker of our own land? In truth, it is lamentable what illusions serve to stay the public appetite for 'sensation' in these latter days. India is safe enough as she stands; what may happen if Russia ever confronts us here is another question altogether."

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NATIVE EDUCATION.—The annual Government reports upon the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency can never at any time be termed pleasant reading, and we see no cause to depart from this opinion upon taking up the latest published report for 1875-76. Indeed, we feel compelled to acknowledge the appositeness of a remark made by the present Secretary of State for India upon one of these very educational statements four years previous, when he wrote—"The report is clear and replete with details, which, though valuable as a record, *do not challenge particular interest*." And this is quite true as regards the volume before us, though we maintain that the outside public ought, to some extent at least, to feel interested in the system of education as carried on by the Government, and having a right and privilege to know something concerning its progress, its results, and its cost. We find it mentioned in the report that "the *present* race of native students is less quick in understanding spoken English than was *formerly* the case, and more confirmed in habits of unidiomatic and slovenly English," and this, it seems to us, may be accounted for in a great measure from the fact of nearly all the High Schools being now superintended by natives, instead of Englishmen, as used formerly to be the case. This opinion seems to be borne out by what Mr. Kirkham, Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, says in his report: "The other chief explanation is, I think, to be found in the fact that many of our students come to us hopelessly confirmed in bad idiom, and with their ears so callous and deadened as to be apparently incapable of distinguishing the points of difference between their own English and an Englishman's."—*The Beacon.*

ANOTHER RADICAL REFORMER.—The Ahmedabad *Hitechhu* reports a lecture delivered in that city on religious reform:—Pandit Shamjee Krishna Varma, who is a disciple of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, delivered a very interesting lecture in Sanskrit on Friday week in the temple of Dholeshwur Mahadeva before a large audience, including many shastrees and puranees of Ahmedabad. The learned Sanskritist, after saying a prayer to God, introduced himself to his hearers, and defining and explaining the meaning of the term Arya, very cleverly remarked upon several contrary propositions interspersed in our religious books by the then Brahmins for the sole purpose of accomplishing their own selfish ends. He cited authorities to prove that even a member of a Sudra caste had every right to study the Vedas to which he was barred by the Brahmins of old, who simply looked to their own interest, and that a Brahmin would, at a certain stage, be easily turned out a Sudra and a Sudra a Brahmin, and so on. He very ably exposed the deceitfulness of the doctrines of the different sects of the Hindus, and of the Brahmins of the present time in general, and strongly urged the extirpation of early marriage, the caste system, and the various forms of Hindu religion now in force. It was a matter of great surprise to see, that though the pandit earnestly solicited his hearers not to disturb him while he was lecturing, several shastrees, proud as they are of their little learning, and ever ready to throw obstacles in the way of others in order to show to the ignorant that they possess better knowledge, manifested their rude behaviour by interrupting him very often. Such a contemptible policy encouraged a very corpulent lunatic of their class, hardly deserving the name of a Brahmin, to bellow as a beast for some time. At the usual service on Sunday following, the pandit gave a very instructive sermon in the Prarthana Mandir before an unusually large audience. He commenced with explaining the meanings of the words Om and Atha inserted in the beginning of every sutra and mantra, and renounced idol worship and the incarnations of God, and disclaimed Vedantism and the different sectarian doctrines of the Hindus in a very effective manner, inculcated the worship of the one true God, the Heavenly Father and Preserver of the whole Universe. We are glad to be informed that he shortly intends proceeding to Europe for his further studies, and we wish him every success in his laudable undertaking.

DURBAR IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF HER MAJESTY.

THE usual Durbar in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday was held in the Council Hall at Poona on the afternoon of Saturday last. W. H. Newnham, Esq., M.A., as Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, presided at the Durbar. A body of armed Police formed a Guard of Honour at the entrance gate of the Council Hall compound, and presented arms to the Agent and the Chiefs and Sirdars on their arrival. The invitations for the Durbar were for 5 p. m., and, punctual to the hour, all those who had been honoured with cards of invitation were in attendance, and took their seats according to their rank and the rules of precedence. The Hall was nicely arranged with carpets and five rows of chairs on each side. The upper end was raised, and on the dais there was a seat placed for Mr. Newnham. The Hall was soon well filled with Chiefs, Sirdars and other native gentlemen; shortly after they were seated, Mr. Newnham came in, and the assembly rose *en masse* to receive him, and stood until he had taken his place on the dais. Mr. Newnham, we are glad to see, appeared in excellent health and in good voice as he returned the salutations of the Sirdars with his customary courtesy and urbanity. Shortly after taking his seat, Mr. Newnham rose and addressed the audience in an excellent and eloquent speech in Marathi, which was distinctly heard in every part of the large Hall; and it was remarked by every one present that he spoke the vernacular language with great fluency and accuracy.

In his address to the Chiefs, Sirdars, and other native gentlemen present, of which we can only venture to give a mere outline, Mr. Newnham commenced by saying that it gave him very much pleasure to meet so large an assembly on the present auspicious occasion, namely, that of proposing or observing with honour the anniversary of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. Mr. Newnham commented on the note written at the bottom of the card, "A written answer is requested at the latest by the 29th idem; unless a definite answer be received by the above date no seat will be reserved for you." An anonymous letter was sent to him to the effect that that sort of intimation was not at all suitable to the Sirdars and Chiefs. The reason adduced was that it is unusual and not done before at any Durbar. Mr. Newnham answered, and we think very rightly, that as the Hall could contain only 500 or 600 people; and if 100 or 150 of these were not to attend the Durbar on the day specified without giving previous intimation after the seats had been prepared for a large number, the Hall would seem empty on the Durbar day: and others who were entitled to seats, but were not at first invited on account of the limited space, would not have joined in the ceremony. The last Durbar had so recently occurred on the 1st January there was nothing particular to mention except that he regretted the death of Baba Saheb Modholker. This was a great loss, which must have been much felt by a large circle of friends, and esteemed for his virtues and benevolent disposition; but he has left a young child, and the British Government will take proper care of it and of his jehagir till he comes of age. Mr. Newnham then alluded at some length to the present famine, and said that God would soon send us rain to relieve the poor sufferers.

Mr. Newnham concluded his address by saying that should he occupy the same position which he now did at this time next year, he hoped to have the pleasure of again meeting the gentlemen there present on a similar auspicious occasion, and that he should long remember the pleasure he felt in thus meeting them. The ceremonial was concluded by the presentation of *poshags* to the Sirdars and Chiefs to whom these are annually distributed on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday, and the distribution of *attar*, pan *supari*, and garlands of flowers to the whole of the gentlemen assembled. The *poshags* for the first class Sirdars were presented to them by the Assistant Agent for the Sirdars, the others received theirs at the hands of Dada Saheb Phatak, the native Agent. Eighteen dresses of honour in all were thus distributed, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Durbar broke up.—*Deccan Herald.*

MARY DONNELLY'S CASE.

APPELLATE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION,—CALCUTTA, 31ST MAY 1877.

(Before Mr. Justice Markby and Mr. Justice Prinsep.)

MR. JACKSON, on behalf of the prisoner, applied to the High Court under section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to have the records in the above case sent for from the Court of the Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

The learned counsel moved on the following petition:—

To the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Chief Justice. The humble petition of Mary Donnelly abovenamed,

SHEWETH,—That your petitioner was on the 13th day of April, brought before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Howrah, and charged with committing the offence of using a defaced postage stamp. That on the 20th April your petitioner was discharged. That on the 27th day of April your petitioner was again summoned, and charged again with the same offence. And that upon the same evidence that was before the Magistrate when he discharged your petitioner. That no fresh evidence of any kind had been discovered when the Magistrate put your petitioner on her trial for the second time. That in the course of the said case, the Magistrate himself, though trying the case, gave evidence on a very material point for the prosecution, that there were no circumstances which would have rendered the trial of your petitioner before another Magistrate one of any difficulty or inconvenience. Consequently they instructed their broker to get the required information. The broker soon after returned stating that the bottle had been detained by Mr. C. Bounevialle, of Messrs C. Bounevialle and Co., wine merchants. Shortly after a correspondence respecting this bottle of brandy, took place between the two firms through their respective solicitors. The first of your petitioner for his offence after she had been discharged, without any fresh evidence being given, and on the very facts before him at the time he discharged your petitioner. That the Magistrate was unable to give any reason for his conduct in the case simply in consequence of a private letter from the Postmaster pointing out that, in his opinion, the Magistrate was wrong, and had overlooked evidence brought before him. That your petitioner was convicted by the Magistrate of an offence under section 262, C. P. C., and sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of two months. That your petitioner appealed to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, Mr. J. P. Grant, who, on the 28th day of May 1877, dismissed the appeal and approved the conviction and sentence, stating that the sentence was one-twelfth of the maximum that the Magistrate could have awarded.

That your pet

sermon. As people enter church the question generally is, Do you know who is going to preach? Is he a good preacher? Does he preach extempore? &c.; as they leave it, they do so expressing their opinions on what they have heard, and not, as a rule, on what they have done. This is so well known, that one who both preaches and prints, must be a man confident in the value of his wares and one no doubt who, with more than ordinary deliberation, exhibits and distributes them for use.

The style is somewhat akin to that of Archdeacon Law. Break the literal bands that so vigorously compress the ideas of the latter, and the resulting expansion represents the pleasing diction of Mr. Warlow. But the expansion is sadly paid for by looseness of expression. Take the opening sentence. It begins "If prior to all information on the subject you were asked," &c.,—"you would probably say," &c. Now, no thoughtful, honest mind, prior to all information on a subject, would dare venture an opinion on it, though a careless one might offer a conjecture. On what grounds does Mr. Warlow assume the probability of the reply? On the existence of innate ideas, or of intuition?

In the antepenultimate para, we have the following startling discovery forced upon us: "You have a body, which is yours." Surely if one has something in the sense of possession, one needs no ex rancous assurance that that something is one's own. And yet, as to this particular case, we are somewhere told, that our bodies are not our own, but Temples of the Holy Ghost, bought with a price. Further on, in the same para, we are told, "You care for that body with tender solicitude." Mr. Warlow may be a good preacher, but he must be a poor observer, if he really means what he says here. Why nearly all the sin and misery that disfigures this world generally, their existences from the fact that, as a rule, we do not care for our bodies at all, and certainly only in very few and limited cases with 'tender solicitude.'

Again one reads, "Your minds sympathises with every ache or pain it feels." Now can there be any question whether it is with the ache or pain, or with the body suffering either, that the mind sympathises? It is new to be told that your best friend sympathises with your tormentors. If the mind, as the centre of feeling, sympathises with the aches and pains, it must necessarily cease to sympathize with its own ward, the body; and thus, we have a clerically, and therefore authoritatively, pronounced divorce, which must, in some degree, startle not only pathologists and theologians, but thinkers also. Continuing our perusal: "It is part of you, and you cannot even imagine yourself as yourself, without it." Without "it?" Without what?—one may here fairly ask. Without the body? without a mind, in sympathy with ache and pain? or without either ache or pain? It would require a deep casuist to settle the result where the two former conditions obtain: but under the last, it is certainly within most people's experience to know, that free from ache or pain, one generally feels more oneself than in companionship with both or either. Further on, "You are not destined to be an impalpable spirit, a being of shadowy [?] flitting from earth to heaven." May one not ask here for a definition of a palpable spirit, in contradistinction to an impalpable one? Does the spiritual Mr. Stiggins's fondness for pineapple rum, as pictured by Dickens, illustrate the implied difference? Then, apart from spirits palpable and impalpable, what is a "being of shadowy flitting from earth to heaven?"

Again, in the last para, what idea is the mind supposed to take in, in imagining the "functions of manhood being exerted on the plains of heaven?" Why should Heaven's grassy meads and cool valleys be excluded as exercise grounds? Surely there are no pitfalls in any part of heaven!

So much for the style: a word as to the doctrine of the sermon. Mr. Warlow is repeatedly a thoughtful man, and altogether too repressive a one of a peculiar intellectual school, not to be a careful one. How came he then to pen this portion of his sermon: "The same Love which sends golden harvests to starving men, which showers down grateful rain on the parched and unproductive [?] soil, which calms the tempest for the foundering ship and purifies the air in time of pestilence? These may be prettily turned sentences, but what is their meaning?—*Neighberry Courier.*

ARE INDIAN JUDGES INDEPENDENT?

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The two despatches which Lord Salisbury has lately addressed to the Viceroy of India with reference to the "Fuller and Leeds" case appear to us to contain much that is open to very serious criticism. It is not our purpose to enter at any length into the circumstances of the very painful affair which has given rise to this correspondence. The facts of the case, however, are shortly these; In November, 1875, Mr. Fuller was charged before Mr. Leeds, the joint magistrate at Agra, with "causing hurt" to one Katwaroo, a native servant, whom he had struck for some trifling neglect of his duties, and who, on receiving the blow, "fell down, then rose, ran into an adjoining compound, and died almost immediately." A post-mortem examination proved that the man had died from rupture of the spleen, and Mr. Leeds, being of opinion, on the evidence, that the act of Mr. Fuller did not come within that class of acts specified in the Indian Penal Code as amounting to the offence of culpable homicide, convicted the prisoner of "causing hurt" merely, and fined him thirty rupees, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment. At the instance of the Viceroy the Local Government called the attention of the High Court to the case, and obtained from them an intimation that though the sentence awarded by the joint magistrate was in their opinion "perhaps inadequate, yet that it did not seem to the court to be specially open to objection, and therefore did not call for interference." Upon this Lord Lytton wrote a Minute expressing his "regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion," severely reprimanded Mr. Leeds for "his great want of judgment and judicial capacity," and directed that he should not be employed in any high office for at least a year. Thereupon the High Court addressed a protest to the Viceroy, disputing both the justice of the censure and the punishment inflicted upon Mr. Leeds, and the propriety of any interference on the part of the Executive with the proceedings of the High Court or of the tribunals subject to its jurisdiction, and requesting that, "in case His Excellency in Council were unable to resolve the constitutional questions at issue in a sense favourable to the independence and authority of the High Court, the points raised might be referred for the consideration and orders of the Secretary of State for India." This has accordingly been done, and the paper just published contains Lord Salisbury's reply. First, he approves and confirms the action taken by the Viceroy in the case of Mr. Leeds; secondly, he holds that there has been no interference of the Executive in the present case with the "judicial functions" of the High Court; and, thirdly, that those functions are not exempt from the control of the Viceroy, for that Parliament has deliberately withheld from the Indian judges that independence of the Executive which had been on a solemn occasion formally conferred upon the English judiciary. In support of this contention Lord Salisbury quotes a despatch of Lord Cornwallis, in which he declared that "impossible to her Majesty's Government to treat this difference deliberately established between the Indian and the English courts as accidental and inoperative." Be it so; but it is surely a long step from this to hold that their judicial functions are to be controlled—their decisions, that is to say, reviewed and reversed—by the Governor-General in Council. In withholding from the Indian judges, the despatch goes on, "the independence of the executive which had been on a solemn occasion formally conferred on the English judges, Parliament must be taken to have fully intended the consequences of the important distinction which it was sanctioning." Yes, but is an appellate jurisdiction of the Viceroy among these consequences? Surely we give enough effect to the words "during her Majesty's pleasure" if we suppose the Legislature to have meant that the Indian judges were to be removable directly by the Crown, instead of being, like the English judges, removable only upon address by both Houses of Parliament. Does, then, the power of removal carry with it the right of controlling the judicial functions? Lord Salisbury, as we gather, says yes; because "the right to dismiss any person holding an office carries necessarily with it a right to indicate the conduct which, if persisted in, may incur dismissal." Are we to understand, then, that judges, who "persisted in" pronouncing judgments, conscientious indeed and uncorrupt, but contrary to the views of the Viceroy, would "incur dismissal?" Lord Salisbury can scarcely mean this; but unless he is prepared to go so far, the right of removal does not "necessarily carry with it" the right to control judicial functions in the sense of reviewing judicial decisions. What it does necessarily carry with it is merely the right to reprove and warn for misconduct not gross enough to be punished by instant dismissal, but such as if persisted in would entail that punishment. This is all that smees to us to be of necessity implied in the condition of tenure "during her Majesty's pleasure," as attaching to the office of the Indian judges—namely, liability to removal for gross misconduct by the direct action of the Crown, and consequent liability to censure for minor acts of misconduct, among which we cannot consent to include the delivery of decisions dissented from by the Viceroy. Lord Salisbury's more stringent construction of the terms of Indian judicial appointments may be the right one; but we can say is that the single argument on which he rests it carries no conviction to our mind. The theory to which he stands committed seems to us to be most disputable in itself; and we can only regret, therefore, that, considering the extreme gravity of its involved consequences, it has been put forth. Even if it be the true one, we are inclined with Sir Erskine Perry, to "doubt greatly the expediency of reminding the judges of India who are claiming immunity from Government interference, that they hold their offices by the tenure which produced the most shameful subserviency to the Government on the part of judges that is recorded in history." Nor, supposing Lord Salisbury's theory to be sound, are we at all reassured by his reminder to Lord Lytton that "any executive action trenching on the independence of judges in the exercise of their purely judicial functions could only be justified by reasons of extreme necessity." For we have been unable, even by the most vigorous exercise of the imagination, to form an abstract conception of any of these mysterious "reasons of extreme necessity," or to suppose any concrete case in which such interference could be other than profoundly mischievous.

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British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Stations Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

Agents.
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Bomsjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badhan & Co. Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kollner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer"Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kollner and Co.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 8t. de Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Railchore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treasury & Co.; Phillip & Co.,; and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Scunderabad, Cursetjee and Co.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bunealows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EARTHWORK of the Dhond and Manmar State Railway between Nagar and Dhond is in PROGRESS as a relief work, and upwards of 15,000 labourers are employed on it. The present average daily consumption of grain amounts to about six tons.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Collector,
Ahmednagar, Collector's Office, 31st May 1877.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WARE-HOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from those Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookrie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
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An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAXCLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY CANVAS, TWINE, &c., for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th proximo at 12 (twelve) o'clock Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Forms of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, May 25, 1877.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged extra.

Bombay, May 25, 1877. B. SMITH, Officiating Manager.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
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TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

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Certificate.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our Boilers, and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 25, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chunduwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mare, both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dappled Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Waler Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 15-3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Bay Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and goes well under saddle. Rs. 550.

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Gallowavs, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and the 2nd Rs. 400.

A well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse. Rs. 500.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs. 600.

A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast, with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout. Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Hourse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant back goes light in hand, and fond of action. Rs. 700

A Bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout. Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veter nary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

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